

Petroleum

Note 1. Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption. Petroleum product supplied (see Table 5.11) is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term “Petroleum Consumption” in Tables 5.13a-d. Petroleum products supplied is calculated as field production plus renewable fuels and oxygenates production plus processing gain plus net imports minus stock change plus adjustments. Total products supplied include natural gas plant liquids, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and finished petroleum products. Crude oil burned on leases and at pipeline stations was reported as product supplied for either distillate fuel oil or residual fuel oil until January 1983. From January 1983 through December 2009, crude oil product supplied was reported based on quantities reported on Form EIA-813 “Monthly Crude Oil Report”. Beginning with data for January 2010, reporting crude oil used directly on Form EIA-813 was discontinued, and crude oil product supplied was assumed equal to zero. The sector allocation of product supplied in Tables 5.13a-d for products used in more than one sector is derived from sales to ultimate consumers by refiners, marketers, distributors, and dealers (see U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) report Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales) and from EIA electric power sector petroleum consumption data (see Tables 8.7b and 8.7c).

Note 2. Changes Affecting Petroleum Production and Product Supplied Statistics. Beginning in January 1981, several U.S. Energy Information Administration survey forms and calculation methodologies were changed to reflect new developments in refinery and blending plant practices and to improve data integrity. Those changes affect production and product supplied statistics for motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil, and stocks of motor gasoline. On the basis of those changes, motor gasoline production during the last half of 1980 would have averaged 289,000 barrels per day higher than that which was published on the old basis. Distillate and residual fuel oil production and product supplied for all of 1980 would have averaged, respectively, 105,000 and 54,000 barrels per day higher than the numbers that were published. A new adjustment was introduced for calculating finished motor gasoline product supplied beginning with data for January 1993. The new adjustment transferred product supplied for motor gasoline blending components and fuel ethanol to supply of finished motor gasoline. Applying the

new gasoline adjustment method to gasoline product supplied data for 1992 increased the reported quantity 108 thousand barrels per day at the U.S. level from 7,268 thousand barrels per day to 7,376 thousand barrels per day.

Note 3. Gross Input to Distillation Units. The methods of deriving Gross Input to Distillation Units (GIDU) in this report are as follows: for 1949-1966, GIDU is estimated by summing annual crude oil runs to stills, net unfinished oil reruns at refineries, and shipments of natural gasoline and plant condensate from natural gas processing plants to refineries; for 1967-1973, GIDU is estimated by summing annual crude oil runs to stills, net unfinished oil reruns, and refinery input of natural gasoline and plant condensate; for 1974-1980, GIDU is published annual data; and for 1981 forward, GIDU is the sum of reported monthly data.

Note 4. Crude Oil Domestic First Purchase Prices. Crude oil domestic first purchase prices were derived as follows: for 1949-1973, weighted average domestic first purchase values as reported by State agencies and calculated by the Bureau of Mines; for 1974 and 1975, weighted averages of a sample survey of major first purchasers’ purchases; for 1976 forward, weighted averages of all first purchasers’ purchases.

Note 5. Historical Residential Heating Oil Prices. Residential heating oil prices for 1956 through 1987 were formerly published in the *Annual Energy Review*. Those data, in cents per gallon, are: 1956—15.2; 1957—16.0; 1958—15.1; 1959—15.3; 1960—15.0; 1961—15.6; 1962—15.6; 1963—16.0; 1964—16.1; 1965—16.0; 1966—16.4; 1967—16.9; 1968—17.4; 1969—17.8; 1970—18.5; 1971—19.6; 1972—19.7; 1973—22.8; 1974—36.0; 1975—37.7; 1976—40.6; 1977—46.0; 1978—49.0; 1979—70.4; 1980—97.4; 1981—119.4; 1982—116.0; 1983—107.8; 1984—109.1; 1985—105.3; 1986—83.6; and 1987—80.3. The sources of these data are: 1956-1974—Bureau of Labor Statistics, “Retail Prices and Indexes of Fuels and Utilities for Residential Usage,” monthly; January 1975–September 1977—Federal Energy Administration, Form FEA-P112-M-1, “No. 2 Heating Oil Supply/Price Monitoring Report”; October 1977–December 1977—U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-9, “No. 2 Heating Oil Supply/Price Monitoring Report”; 1978 forward—EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual*, Table 15.